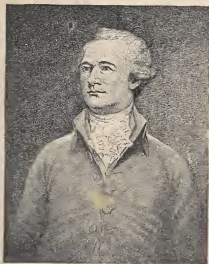


OLD NEW YORK



By
Henry Collins Brown

BANK OF NEW YORK
AND
TRUST COMPANY



Alexander Hamilton and associates
organized the Bank of New York in 1784.

See pages 204 to 210.

A VERY
DURST



OLD NEW YORK

By

Henry Collins Brown

Editor of

*Valentine's Manual of
Old New York*

VALENTINE MANUAL PRESS
15 East 40th Street, New York

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1922

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*This is Number Three of a series of
Tarry-at-Home Travels, in which an
intimate glimpse is given of the chief
cities in our country. "Old Brooklyn"
and "Old Yonkers" are now in press.*

FOREWORD

IN the pages which follow an attempt has been made, in a highly condensed form, to give a history of our wonderful City and to include many items of an unusual character which will serve to give the stranger as well as the New Yorker, some idea of its early beginnings as well as the present complex organization which goes to make up the chief City of the New World. As Editor of VALENTINE'S MANUAL, I have long felt the need of such a popular-priced work.

New York grows so rapidly and changes so quickly, that special interest will attach to the many rare and valuable old prints which adorn these pages, and which serve to impart an interest and a charm all their own. Many of them are now so rare as to be practically inaccessible to the ordinary reader; in some cases only one or two copies are known to exist. They recall a New York of a more modest and perhaps more lovable period—when many of our

downtown streets were still tree-embowered and little red brick houses of two and a half stories were the rule and not the exception.

In striking contrast to these gentler times, are the cloud-piercing skyscrapers, the many storied cliff dwellings, and the rushing subways of to-day. Many readers, we know, will thank us for preserving these half forgotten scenes of yesterday, and not a few will recall them with affectionate, personal interest.

To the sentimental side of our little work we have also added much practical information for the use of visitors. It ought to make a desirable memento of New York for many occasions.

To those who would pursue the study of the antiquarian side of our old city, let me suggest a perusal of that old-time publication, VALENTINE'S MANUAL. This was formerly published by the city itself, but is now published privately. Copies can be seen at any book shop, or will be sent upon request, if made to the publishers at 15 East 40th Street, New York City. H. C. B.

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St. George's Church, Beekman
Street, now at Stuyvesant Square
and 17th Street.

Old New York

A Page from History

CHAPTER I.

THE BEGINNING

"He was born—no one knows where or when. He died—no one knows when or how. He comes into our knowledge on the quarterdeck of a ship bound for the North Pole. He goes out of it in a crazy boat manned by eight sick sailors."

So writes one historian of Hendrik Hudson, whose name is first identified with New York. He appears to have vanished into nothingness when his great work was done. Even his portraits and autograph are not generally believed to be genuine. No one knows his age



Old view in Beaver Street, 1679; the original Dutch houses erected outside of the Fort.

at the time he made his discoveries. That he was of mature years is shown by his having an eighteen-year old son. But whether he was a hale mariner of forty or a grizzled veteran of seventy has never been guessed. He was born, it seems, in England, some time in the sixteenth century. His name was Henry Hodgson, but his Dutch employers later twisted the English phraseology into "Hendrik Hudson." His father and grandfather were London merchants. Hudson had made two attempts to find the Northwest passage, both unsuccessful. This caused the company to abandon further work in this direction, and as an explorer Hudson seemed to be a failure. Just when it appeared as if he would sink into oblivion the Dutch West India Company gave him the opportunity of his life, and by his immortal voyage in the "Half Moon" to the mouth of the great river which now bears his name, he achieved undying fame as one of the greatest explorers and discoverers of the world.

For his perilous journey, in the



Broad Street in 1690—First Dutch houses erected on Garden Street (Exchange Place). Site of the present Mills and Broad Exchange buildings.

frailest of frail crafts, Hudson received the munificent sum of three hundred and twenty dollars. In the event he never came back the directors of the company agreed to pay his widow a further sum of eighty dollars in cash.

Other Ships from Holland

The announcement of Hudson's discovery created intense interest in Europe, especially in England. Hudson on his return having put in temporarily at an English port, was detained by the government, who investigated the voyage thoroughly before allowing him to proceed to Amsterdam. They had already claimed the territory visited by Hudson by reason of Captain Smith's voyage. This formed the basis for subsequent disputes with the Dutch as will be shown later.

Other expeditions were now hastily planned in Holland. Conspicuous among those who followed was Adriaen Block in the "Tiger." His vessel burned to the water's edge off the Battery, and as a result, his crew enjoyed the distinc-



The Dutch City Hall, 73 Pearl Street at Coenties
Slip. (1642-1700).

tion of being the first white men to actually settle on Manhattan Island, albeit that was not their original intention. They landed at where 39 Broadway now is and erected some rude structures wherein to pass the Winter of 1613-14. In some miraculous manner, considering the utter absence of tools, etc., Block and his men contrived to build another boat called the "Restless," in which Block explored all the neighboring harbors and the Sound and located a trading place where Hartford now stands. Lower Broadway is, therefore, not only the scene of the first occupation by white men of Manhattan Island, but is also entitled to the credit of being the site of the first shipyard in New York. A bronze tablet at 41 Broadway marks this exact location.

Block's Remarkable Voyage

Notwithstanding Block's really wonderful and valuable contributions to the knowledge of a little known land, no particular honor has been accorded his discoveries and but for the naming of an obscure



Canal in Broad Street in the Dutch period. (1640).

island at the end of the Sound, the importance of his labors would probably have been long ago forgotten. One reason for this apparent neglect, is the fact that no journal of his voyage has come down to the present generation, and hence his own account of his journey is lost to us. He returned to Holland bearing peltries and other evidences of the wealth of the new country, and greatly enhanced the value of Hudson's original discovery; he was instrumental in organizing the New Netherland Company.

The Dutch, being in a cold climate, were quick to realize the value of the furs, skins, etc., and in October of that year, the States-General issued letters patent to a company of Amsterdam merchants, granting them the exclusive privilege of trading with this new land for a period of three years. Reference was specifically made to New York, which was then spoken of for the first time as "Nieu Netherland." Under the charter just spoken of, our city in 1613 entered formally into the commerce of the world.



Home of Captain Kidd in 1696—Pearl Street looking towards the water gate and stockade of Wall Street.

Trading between Old Amsterdam and the New continued to increase, although in a desultory fashion.

The Walloons—Formal Occupation by the Dutch

It was not until some years later that actual steps were taken to occupy the island and people it with permanent settlers. This was first accomplished by a contingent of Walloons who came from Holland in 1623 under the patronage of some wealthy directors of the newly formed West India Company, to whom large grants of land were made conditional upon their being colonized by fifty persons or more. They settled in Pavonia and along the shores of the Hudson. Eighteen families, the largest band, settled Fort Orange, the present city of Albany. Two families and six men went up the Fresh River (Connecticut), landed where Hartford now stands and began to build Fort Good Hope. It was among the Walloons that the first girl was born in New Netherland—Sarah



P. Stuyvesant

Petrus Stuyvesant, last and
greatest of the Dutch Governors.
Buried in St. Mark's Church.

Rapaelje at Fort Orange, June 9, 1625. The first male was Jean Vigne. Another party, taken to the South River (Delaware), founded Fort Nassau near the present Gloucester, N. J.

These Walloons were not strictly speaking Holland Dutch, but came originally from Belgium. It was not until 1626 that the formal settlement and occupation of Manhattan Island was accomplished by the Dutch. In that year Peter Minuit, representing the West India Company, arrived May 6th, in the ship "Sea Mew" and after some parley with the Indians, finally bought this island from them for some trinkets valued at sixty guilders, about twenty-four dollars. It seemed an insignificant matter at the time, but in view of subsequent developments, it stands today as one of the most important and far-reaching business transactions ever recorded. Yet, both the States-General and the West India Company never appreciated the importance of their Kingdom in New Netherland, as it was officially termed. Conse-



The pear tree planted by Governor Stuyvesant (Third Avenue and 13th Street), 1670-1868.

quently, through no fault of the settlers themselves, the Dutch occupation of New York cannot by any stretch of friendly imagination be regarded as commercially successful. Between 1626 and 1664, the population had increased to only about fifteen hundred, from which must be deducted a not inconsiderable proportion of English, French, Swedes, Germans, Portuguese, bondmen and slaves.

Nevertheless it may be justly compared with the settlement of the Pilgrims in Plymouth, which after ten years of struggle, contained less than three hundred souls, while Boston and the Massachusetts Bay Colony had risen to over forty thousand within the same period. The Dutch settlement was of the greatest importance, not so much for what it actually expressed in mere numbers, as for what was to follow as the direct result of these pioneer efforts.

Three of the Dutch Governors seem to have been conspicuous more for lack of efficiency and general incompetence than anything else.



The old Boston Post Road; the
Kissing Bridge (50th Street and
2nd Avenue).

Kieft in particular all but ruined the colony by a cruel and stupid war with the Indians. He is entitled to the credit of writing the bloodiest page in all the history of New Amsterdam. Wrangling and complaints generally ended their careers before they were fairly started. The one exception was Stuyvesant, who ruled from 1647 till he surrendered the City to the English in 1663.

Stuyvesant, Last of the Dutch Governors

The remarkable personality of Governor Stuyvesant served to give a character and standing of such a high order socially and politically, as to greatly modify the criticisms that can be justly leveled at the Dutch occupation as a whole. He served his country well as a gallant soldier in the Low Countries and as Governor of Curaçao. At the time of his advent in New York, he wore a wooden leg with silver bands in place of one lost during an attack on the Portuguese island of St.



The Middle Dutch Church—1715-1880. Nassau and Liberty Street; afterwards the Post Office.

Martin. He dressed with scrupulous care after the most approved European fashions. He bore himself with a princely air and made a strikingly picturesque figure. He had married in Holland, Judith Bayard; his sister Anna married Nicholas Bayard, his wife's elder brother. The latter died soon after, and Stuyvesant was accompanied to the new home by his wife and his sister and the latter's three infant sons. All these were of the ruling classes in Holland, and were highly educated according to the standards of the day. Although he was harshly treated by the West India Company for his surrender of New York, he never lost his interest and affection for the little settlement over which he once ruled. Returning to his farm in the Bouwerie in 1667, after his visit to Holland, he went into retirement and spent his remaining years in the interest of the Dutch Church, having erected a chapel near the house on his farm, beneath which he built a vault, where he was buried in February, 1672. His widow, dying in 1687, left



City Hall Park. The old Jail erected 1775, during the Revolution. It stood facing the present entrance to Brooklyn Bridge.

the chapel to the Dutch Church. According to the terms of the bequest, the vault was preserved, although the chapel was allowed to fall into ruin. Old St. Mark's Church was subsequently erected on the site in 1799 from bequests made by other members of the family. From time to time his descendants are laid beside him. In the wall of the Second Avenue side of this sacred edifice can be seen the stone tablet marking his last resting place which reads as follows:

"In this vault lies buried
Petrus Stuyvesant
Late Captain-General and
Governor-in-Chief of
Amsterdam in New Netherland
now called New York,
and the Dutch West India
Islands.
Died February A. D. 1672,
aged 80 years."

On another page is shown a picture of this famous church at the corner of Second Avenue, 10th to



Old St. Peter's Church, Barclay
Street, the first Catholic Church
in New York City.

11th Streets, which is still attended by many of our oldest families.

On his return from his last visit to Holland of which we have spoken, Stuyvesant brought a pear tree which he planted on his farm. It survived and bore fruit for over two hundred years. It stood on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and 13th Street, where a tablet (on the wall of the building now standing there) has been placed by the Holland Society of New York commemorating the site. When it finally succumbed to a particularly vicious storm in February, 1867, the whole town felt a personal loss. No other landmark was so universally known or loved. A small portion of this famous tree has been preserved and may be seen in the rooms of the New York Historical Society.



The very first view of New York ever shown to the world. (1628).

Courtesy New York Historical Society

CHAPTER II

The English Take Possession

Disputes between the Dutch and English over territorial rights were ceaseless. It must be remembered that during the entire period of Dutch occupation, the English claimed, as I have stated, that they were intruders, and that all the country between Virginia and Maine belonged to them by right of Captain John Smith's discoveries. The Dutch claimed all the land lying between Cape Cod on the north, and the Delaware River on the south. This dispute eventually led to the forcible seizure of New Amsterdam by the English as we shall see. Some strange survivals of Dutch nomenclature still remain in New York—the Hudson River is yet referred to by the people of the city as the "North" River (while as a matter of fact it lies directly west), because it flowed from the "North." What the Dutch called the East River, is an arm of the



A view of New York to-day showing the same location portrayed in the first view.

© Major Hamilton Maxwell

sea, and not a river at all. It does lie directly east of the city, and is correctly designated geographically. In the old maps the water running between Governor's Island and the Battery is called the South River. Hence the name of South Street.

In 1664, in spite of Treaties and at the risk of war; Charles II and his ministers resolved to seize New Netherland, which they did, renaming it after the Duke of York, brother to the reigning monarch. The English at first showed vast wisdom in ruling the new addition to their possessions. With a few exceptions most of the Dutch Burgomasters, Schouts, and Schepens, were retained in office and became the aldermen and sheriffs. On the whole, the liberal attitude of the English was in striking contrast to the narrow, drastic policy of the Dutch West India Company. The loss of this colony made a final ending of the Corporation, which had already lost enormous sums in the enterprise; thenceforth, with the exception of about ten months in 1673, New York remained



Fort Amsterdam. Erected 1626. Site of the present Custom House.

exclusively and continuously under the British until the Revolution.

The little map called "The Dukes Plan" is the only plan of the City during the Dutch era which is known to exist, and is said to have been drawn by the Duke of York himself. It was willed by George IV to the British Museum, where it languished in obscurity for many years till discovered by George Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society. It is a valuable souvenir of that period.

Remarkable Lasting Quality of the Dutch Regime

That the Dutch character and Dutch influence has endured and is important, is a high tribute to the splendid character of the founders of our city, no less than to the general willingness of the English to let the original settlers preserve their identity and to pursue their political and religious desires unmolested. Apparently the English who captured New York were of a different mould from those who



The Government House which succeeded Fort Amsterdam at the foot of Broadway. Erected 1790; burned 1815.

peopled New England. Liberality and tolerance in religion and politics was the first agreeable surprise which greeted the Dutch. The Episcopalian service was, of course, at once introduced. The Chaplain of the English forces had, however, no proper place in which to celebrate divine service except in the Dutch Church in the Fort. It was very cordially arranged, therefore, that after the Dutch had ended their own morning worship in the church, the British chaplain should, in the afternoon, read the Church of England service to the governor and garrison. The same church, therefore, did duty for both. Later the English erected their own edifice—beloved old Trinity—in 1696, and the Dutch continued to do just as they always had done. In fact, the English did little or nothing to disturb the Dutch, and although in England the two governments were occasionally at war, the people themselves preserved a friendly feeling and found that in the new country, erstwhile enemies were not such bad neighbors, and each learned toler-



Old "Steamship Row," which succeeded the Government House. Removed in 1900 for present Custom House.

ance from the other. The same was true of the French Huguenots, another important element in these early days. The Dutch tongue was continued in churches for many years, but in a community where already no less than eighteen languages were spoken, it soon became a matter of public convenience to adopt the language spoken by the majority—and English finally became the universal tongue.

In accordance with English policy, New York under the British began to be treated not as a commercial investment in which the inhabitants were exploited to an inordinate degree, but as part of a great empire entitled to consideration and respect. A Dutchman at first could not even buy the land which he cultivated; it might be seized by the West India Company at any time. No wonder the Dutch failed as colonizers. All this was changed under the English and every inducement made to hold the settler as a permanent citizen and give him a chance to prosper.



The Custom House, at the foot of Broadway, on the site of old Fort Amsterdam.

Monopoly of Grinding Wheat Given to New York

The most emphatic and far-reaching demonstration of this fostering policy was the passage in 1678 of the Bolting Act. It is doubtful if any similar enactment ever produced such beneficial results to a community. By its provisions no mill outside of the city was permitted to grind wheat or corn, nor was any person permitted to pack breadstuffs in any form for sale. Automatically, the entire export and much of the domestic trade of the immediate seaboard fell into the hands of New York. The flour trade with the West Indies and other neighboring foreign ports was already an important item and the millers and merchants of New York prospered amazingly. Some idea of the growth of the city under this monopoly may be gained from a glance at the figures of 1678 when it commenced, and of 1694 when pressure from "up state" caused its repeal:



The Battery, the Fort, Trinity Church, and the site
of lower Broadway, about 1760.

	1678	1694
Number of houses.....	384	983
Beef Cattle slaughtered	400	4000
Ships, etc.	18	125
City Revenue	£2000	£5000

To show the close relationship of this prosperity with the Bolting Act, it was proved by the "up staters" that no less than 600 of the houses in New York were dependent in a very definite way upon the trade in flour.

Although the monopoly was removed, the prestige thus enjoyed by New York in the foreign trade was never lost and its enormous gain in commercial importance at that time has remained with it to this day. The device of the sails of a windmill and two flour barrels, on the City's Coat of Arms, commemorates this period. The controversy between the City and the "up state" people in regard to the management by New York of affairs relating to New York, may also be said to have originated then, and has continued without interruption ever since.



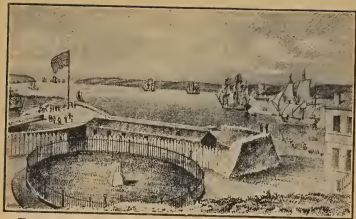
Statue of George III, in Bowling
Green and torn down during the
Revolution, 1776.

The English love of sports was shown by the establishment of a race course four miles wide and sixteen long at Hempstead. The race course itself was called "New-market" after the famous English sporting ground. It was, of course, to improve the breed of horses. For years it was known as "Salisbury Plain."

On June 15th, 1665, the English organized their court, and established trial by jury. The city records were kept partly in English, but chiefly in Dutch, until 1673. For many years, however, all ordinances, public notices, etc., were printed in three languages—Dutch, French and English, in order to be understood by the average inhabitant. The French language enjoyed the distinction of being used officially at times, together with the Dutch.

New York Always Largely Peopled by Foreigners

From the very beginning, New York has always been a city totally



Evacuation of the British in 1783. The American flag is flown on the Battery, and the pedestal of the statue of George III is seen in the Bowling Green.

different from any other in the Union, and in another equally important respect, it is today what it has been from the first—a cosmopolitan town. There has never been a time from its inception to the present, when its population did not include representatives from every section of the globe. Writing in 1646 of his visit to New Netherland in 1643, the French missionary, Rev. Isaac Jogues, said: "On the island of Manhattan, and in its environs, there may well be four or five hundred men of different sects and nations; the Director-General told me that there were men of eighteen different languages." During that period to which John Fiske refers, of nearly one hundred and fifty years, in which practically no immigration reached these shores from any source except Great Britain, New York attracted such few foreigners as were received.

In 1669 the first social club was formed consisting of Dutch, English and French families who met twice a week at each others houses in rotation, coming together at six



First Capitol of the United States: Federal Hall
in Wall Street, 1789. Site of Sub-Treasury. Demol-
ished in 1812.

and departing at nine. The first poet in New York was Joseph Steendam, who wrote "The Complaint of New Amsterdam to Her Mother," in 1659.

The first exchange was established in March, 1671. The members were to meet every Friday morning at eleven o'clock at the Bridge which crossed the canal at what is now Bridge Street. This is the daddy of the Stock Exchange, the Cotton, Produce and all other exchanges in New York.

The Famous Leisler Trial

While the English at first showed great wisdom in the liberal treatment of the Dutch, the Duke of York soon caused a radical change in the administration of local affairs, and in a short time the Crown had assumed all the functions of government, and representatives of the people had no actual voice whatever. Naturally this gave rise to great dissatisfaction, but in 1683 Governor Dongan, afterwards the Earl of Limerick, an Irish Catholic, a favorite of the King, secured a



The original Boston Post Road. (1650). Present site of Chatham Square; Rutgers farmhouse in the background. The bridge crossed the Fresh Water from old Collect Pond, now the site of the new Civic Centre.

charter for the City of New York, granting some of the reforms demanded and introducing an assembly in which there was some real power exercised by the people. Here again we come upon an exhibition of New York's characteristic liberality. In the colonies at that time, Protestantism was considered not only essential, but an actual condition of existence, and yet here we have a Catholic providing the first popular assembly in New York. There is a tablet to his memory in old St. Peter's in Barclay Street, the first Catholic church in the city.

Charles II died in 1685 and was succeeded by James, the former Duke of York. Almost his first act was to revoke the Dongan charter and abolish popular government. Two years later he decided to consolidate all the colonies into one Province under one governor. To carry out this plan Governor Andros, with headquarters in Boston, was placed in supreme command. New York felt deeply slighted by this change, and its



Old John Street Methodist Church, 1768. The home
of Methodism in America.

material prosperity was thought to be seriously threatened. In 1689, however, England deposed King James, who fled to France. Andros was placed in jail in Boston; William and Mary were proclaimed the successors of James, and again a new order of affairs began for America. At this time occurred an event of the greatest importance—the martyrdom of Jacob Leisler and his son-in-law, Jacob Milbourne.

Early Rumbles of the Revolution

Leisler was a merchant, born in Frankfort, Germany, the son of a German clergyman, and at the time of which we speak, enjoyed considerable prominence in the city. His house being near the site of the present World Building. Frankfort Street was subsequently named for his native city, and Jacob Street after his son-in-law. As I have already stated, the flight of King James and the imprisonment of Andros gave a great impetus all through the colonies for a larger and fuller measure of popular government. Nicholson, governor under



The Bunker Mansion at 39 Broadway, where Washington boarded while President. (1789).

King James, had gone to England, and during the interval pending the arrival of the new governor, to be appointed by King William, there arose in New York an emphatic demand for a party devoted to this greater freedom.

In response to a general request, Leisler consented to lead this popular party, and in the absence of any direct representative of the Crown, assumed control of the government. He acted under a letter received from King William addressed to Nicholson—"or in his absence to such as for the time being, take care for preserving the peace and administrating the laws of our said Province of New York in America." This letter was delivered to Leisler as the successor of Nicholson, who was then in England. It bore date of July 30, 1689, and ordered the recipient to take command of New York. It was on the authority of this letter that Leisler took control and based all his subsequent actions.

Nicholson, having the ear of the King, chose to place an entirely



Bowling Green in 1831. At the left, No. 1 Broadway, the Kennedy House, Burns' Coffee House, etc. At the right, the Adelphi Hotel. Present site of new Standard Oil building.

wrong construction on all the acts of Leisler, to impugn his motives, and ascribe his activities to a desire to add to his own personal following. Unfortunately, the King believed this, and in due time appointed Col. William Sloughter governor, who sailed from England in 1690. Upon his arrival in New York, the enemies of Leisler—the aristocratic party—headed by Bayard, Philipse, Van Cortlandt, and other representatives of the moneyed class, seized Leisler and his son-in-law, and caused them to be put to death by hanging—the first and only men ever to suffer the death penalty in New York for a political offense. The gallows stood about where the present site of the Tribune Office now is, on Leisler's own farm. Here perished the first Governor of New York who drew his power directly from the people.

Leisler's son prosecuted the appeal which had been denied his father, secured an order for the restoration of his confiscated estate, and in 1698 obtained an act from the English Parliament which completely re-



The new "Steamship Row." The International Mercantile Marine, Bowling Green, and Cunard Buildings.
©American Studio.

habilitated the dead man's memory. This act cancelled the judgment of the court in New York, sustained Leisler's course as Governor, and declared that he had been confirmed in the power that the people had bestowed upon him by the King's letter of July 30, 1689. Three years later the bodies of Leisler and Milbourne were taken from their resting places, and after lying in state in the City Hall, were, with impressive ceremonies, reinterred in a burial ground which is now Exchange Place. Unfortunately, no man knows their present sepulchre. A monument to Leisler's memory was erected in New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1913, by the Daughters of the Revolution, but none has yet been placed in the city itself. Leisler's case is important as it really involved the same political principles that precipitated the Revolution and ended British dominion in America.

William and Mary

New York prospered under the administration of William and Mary. During the next half cen-



Wall Street, north side, between Broadway and
Nassau Street. — (1824)

ture its population steadily increased each decade, and all through Colonial days it continued to wax and grow strong. It retained its original cosmopolitan character; swarthy men in picturesque garb adorned the streets, and denizens from all parts of the world made up its population. Here are some interesting figures showing its growth:

Years	Population
1698	4,937
1723	7,248
1774	22,750
1782	12,000
1790	33,131
*1800	60,529
1810	96,373
1820	123,706
1923 about	6,128,543

* This year New York overtook Philadelphia in population.



Wall Street, looking west from the corner of the present Sub-Treasury. (About 1812).

CHAPTER III

New York in the Revolution

The history of New York during the Revolution is, of course, more or less familiar to us all. It is not our purpose to follow in detail this period, but two events of particular significance leading up to this momentous event, deserve to be recorded.

The first is the trial in 1735 of John Peter Zenger, who essayed the first independent newspaper in America, and as a result found himself in serious difficulties with the authorities. The columns of "The New York Weekly Journal" teemed with bitter criticisms of the newly-appointed governor, William Cosby, and his council, who retaliated by ordering the arrest of Zenger and the burning of several numbers of the "Journal" in Wall Street, opposite Federal Hall. From prison, Zenger continued to attack the ruling powers, and the populace became wildly excited over the situa-



Foot of Cortlandt Street and Ferry. (About 1835).

tion. The result of his trial was a verdict of "Not guilty," which was greeted with many demonstrations of popular satisfaction. This established once and for all freedom of the press in the colonies, and to Zenger the republic owes this inestimable boon.

Zenger himself was not really the author of the articles which created the disturbance. They were written by several able men, all leaders in the popular party. There was another paper at this time—Bradford's "Gazette." It was controlled by the Government, however, and Zenger's paper was established for the sole purpose of attacking the King's appointees. Here we have the smouldering embers that were later fanned into the fire of the Revolution.

The second event, which also forecast the coming war, was resistance to the Stamp Act in 1765. The city as well as the rest of the colonies had contributed its quota of money and men to the expense of the French and Indian War, and had otherwise borne its full share



Broadway, showing St. Paul's Chapel and the street traffic of about 1830.

of the expense. This mighty conflict, which forever ended the dreams of French dominion in America, had virtually been won by the colonists themselves.

The Stamp Act

Upon the passage of this measure, virtually taxing them over again, the colonies were aflame with indignation. For the first time armed resistance to the crown was definitely adopted. A delegation of citizens presented themselves to the Governor at Fort George with a blunt message to the effect that any attempt to enforce the stamp tax would be met with physical resistance and requested the officials to take no further action.

The boldness of this move, coupled with the knowledge that the people were finally determined to resist the execution of the law, even at the peril of their lives, brought a sobering second thought to the Lieutenant Governor, then temporarily in charge of affairs at the fort. He thereupon issued a proclamation to the effect that he



John Street in 1877, showing the office of J. Lloyd Haigh, the first subscriber to the telephone.

would do nothing in relation to the stamps, but would leave it to Sir Henry Moore to "do as he pleases on his arrival." Two days later the Governor announced that he "would not issue, nor suffer to be issued any of the stamps now in Fort George."

When news reached London of the really serious situation created in America, Lord Chatham succeeded in making himself heard, with the result that the unfortunate act was repealed, and it was to celebrate this repeal that the first Liberty Pole was erected.

The people were so thankful to be spared the horrors of civil war that it was decided that some public celebration should be held whereby the King and Parliament would be fully apprised of the lively feelings of gratitude and loyalty their change of attitude had inspired. A great day of public rejoicing therefore was planned for the King's birthday, distant but a few weeks. The citizens erected a large Pole with a flag inscribed "the King.



Park Row in 1853, on present site of "World"
Building.

Pitt & Liberty" and there was a great feast and much hilarity.

As friction with the Crown increased, the Liberty Pole became a natural rallying point for public meetings of protest. This caused the authorities to order the cutting down of the Pole. As fast as the Poles were destroyed new ones would be erected, the fifth and last having iron bands around it for protection.

The Old Liberty Pole Restored

On June 14, 1921, the Sons of the Revolution, the New York Historical Society and Valentine's Manual of Old New York caused to be erected on the exact site on which the last pole stood before it was cut down when the British entered New York a duplicate of the old Liberty Pole. The new Liberty Pole stands west of the City Hall between the building itself and Broadway. It has already become a general rallying place for patriotic exercises and each Flag Day sees a notable celebration under the direction of the Historical Society and the Sons of



Fraunce's Tavern, where Washington took Farewell
of his Officers, 1783, corner Broad and Pearl Streets.
Now owned by Sons of Revolution

the Revolution. A handsome stone marker in front of the Pole in the lawn of the Park gives its history.

Not far from the Liberty Pole is the beautiful statue of Nathan Hale by McMonnies, also erected by the Sons of the Revolution. In the rooms of the New York Historical Society is still preserved the only known official record of the capture and execution of this brilliant young patriot. He was only twenty years old. The entry is short for so momentous a happening. It reads:

"A Spy for the Enemy (by his own full Confession) Apprehended last night (Sept. 24, '76) Was this day executed at 11 o'clock in front of the Artillery Park."

It is simply a common note book in which the guard recorded the events of the day—a brief but intensely interesting human document. The hanging of the patriot occurred on September 25, 1776, from the limb



Wall Street, looking west from William (1825).
The house at extreme right is where the Bank of
America first commenced business.

of a tree opposite the Dove Tavern, which stood at Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

Beginning of the Revolution

After the Stamp Act episode events moved rapidly toward war, culminating in the Battle of Lexington, which marked the beginning of the Revolution. After the Declaration of Independence was read in City Hall Park, in the presence of Washington, the citizens then proceeded to Bowling Green, tore down a leaden statue of George III, and melted it into bullets. The War was on in earnest.

During the conflict New York was occupied by the British almost the entire eight years and suffered more in proportion than any other single city or section of the country. While the town itself was free from actual combat, many engagements were fought in its vicinity, one in particular—the Battle of Long Island—in which the British troops very nearly drove Washington into the hands of Sir William Howe. A dense fog, however, enabled Wash-



No. 26 Broadway, as a coal and wood yard. (1848).

ington to get his army across the river, where Aaron Burr, then a dashing young Colonel in the Continental Army, met and conducted them successfully along the west side of the city to Harlem Heights almost under the eyes of the British troops. A few days later a battle was fought here. In both of these engagements a large number of prisoners were taken by the British, who were afterwards confined in churches, sugar houses, the old Hall of Records, and other inadequate buildings. Some were taken to old hulks in the Wallabout. Many died of starvation and disease contracted in these places. The Martyrs' Monument in Trinity churchyard is erected to their memory, as is also the imposing column in Fort Greene, Brooklyn.

The long occupation of the British left the city desolate and discouraged. A disastrous conflagration in 1776 almost leveled it to the ground. In addition to the rigors of war, this calamity caused the inhabitants acute suffering, and to make matters worse, if possible, a



The Chemical National Bank at 270 Broadway. From a rare view by Stephenson, 1855. At the right are the Irving Hotel and Delmonico's restaurant.

second fire in 1778 destroyed almost the few buildings that had escaped the first visitation. Upon the evacuation by the British in 1783, therefore, it seemed that ruin and devastation could have gone no further. The citizens of New York were naturally greatly depressed, and it looked for the moment as if there was no possible hope for the future.

Streets which had been opened and partly graded before the war began had been suffered to lapse again into idle waste. The wharves to which no ships had come, had crumbled and were covered with barnacles and sea weed. Many buildings had been used by the British as hospitals, prisons, stables, etc., and were left in a dilapidated condition. The ruins left by the two fires presented a dismal and melancholy sight; practically all of Broadway from Wall Street south to Bowling Green stood, spectre-like, gaunt and foreboding. The population had dwindled from about twenty-five thousand to less than half that number. The revenues of the city had vanished and the ma-



Printing House Square, Park Row. (1864).

chinery for law and order had practically ceased to exist. A more doleful and hopeless outlook could hardly be imagined than New York confronted in the autumn of 1783. With the departure of the last British ship, however, and the entrance into the city of the American troops with General Washington, commander-in-chief, Hamilton, Lincoln, Knox and other victorious generals of the Continental Army at the head, the citizens regained their courage and viewed the future cheerfully. Within a short time Washington was elected first president of the newly formed republic, and New York was selected as the Federal Capital. This inaugural, fraught with so much importance, is worthy of a description from an eye-witness.

Washington Inaugurated as President

Mrs. Eliza Susan Morton Quincy, wife of Josiah Quincy, thus describes the event:

"I was on the roof of the first house in Broad Street, which be-



St. Paul's Chapel and Broadway, looking
south. (1820).

longed to Captain Prince, the father of one of my school companions, and so near to Washington that I could almost hear him speak. The windows and the roofs of the houses were crowded, and in the streets the throng was so dense that it seemed as if one might literally walk on the heads of the people. The balcony of the hall was in full view of this assembled multitude. In the center of it was placed a table with a rich covering of red velvet, and upon this, on a crimson velvet cushion, lay a large and elegant Bible. This was all the paraphernalia for the august scene. After taking the oath of office, a signal was given by raising a flag upon the cupola of the Hall for a general discharge of the artillery of the Battery. All the bells in the city rang out a peal of joy, and the assembled multitude sent forth a universal shout. The President again bowed to the people and then retired from a scene such as the proudest monarch never enjoyed. Many entertainments were given.



Banking House of Chemical Mfg. Company, now
Chemical National Bank, in 1824, at 216 Broad-
way, one of our largest banks.

both public and private, and the city was illuminated in the evening."

A statue of Washington, as he appeared taking oath of office, is on the steps of the Sub-Treasury building (now on the site of the old Federal Hall), on Wall Street facing Broad, commemorates this occurrence.

As President, Washington lived in the Franklin House in Franklin Square, corner of Cherry Street (a picture of which is shown on another page), during the first period of his presidency. The site is now covered by one of the piers of the Brooklyn Bridge. The neighborhood at that time was the social center of New York, and contained the residences of many well known families. In the Franklin House, General and Mrs. Washington held public receptions in the afternoon, in accordance with the custom of the day; these receptions usually ended when the General's bedtime came, about ten o'clock. A little later when Fort George and the battery (which had been built just outside of the fort) were removed,



Residence of Mayor Hone, No. 235 Broadway, the
site now occupied by Woolworth Building.

a Government House was erected on the same site, in which Washington was to reside. But the capital was changed to Philadelphia in 1790 and he never occupied it. In the meantime he moved from the Franklin home in Cherry Street to the Bunker Mansion at No. 39 Broadway, where he remained until the Congress went to Philadelphia.

War With France—1798

Toward the close of the 18th Century, relations with our old Revolutionary ally, France, became strained and reached such a point that preparations were made by Congress for the raising of an army. President Adams again appointed Washington Commander-in-Chief, who accepted, and made Hamilton his second in command. The American minister to France, James Monroe, had been recalled and the French ambassador to America had been withdrawn. American vessels had been seized and treated exactly as if we were at war, though no actual declaration had yet been made. A delegation sent to Paris



The Woolworth Building.

consisting of Messrs. Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry for the purpose of composing our unhappy differences, reported the failure of their mission. Talleyrand wanted two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for his personal use and the Directory would listen to our proposals only after thirteen million dollars or thereabout was loaned or donated. The refusal was to be war. Thereupon Pinckney uttered his famous aphorism, "Millions for defense but not a cent for tribute."

Such was the situation when the Revolutionary Government of France experienced a sudden change and Napoleon came into power. He was disposed to negotiate and in a few months, differences between the two countries were adjusted (1799). Although we were actually at war with France so far as hostilities were concerned it is not legally or historically so recorded. We may technically, at least, consider that our amicable relations with France have never been interrupted.



A typical Broadway scene of 1870. The Loew Bridge
at Fulton Street and the "Herald" Building.

Death of Washington

With the close of the 18th Century, history for the United States seemed to have completed a natural cycle. The last quarter had seen one of the greatest changes in the history of mankind—the upheaval of an old regime and the establishment of a new. After years of strenuous endeavor an orderly form of government had finally been achieved and a Constitution binding all the states into a National life had been adopted. The new Republic was now an accomplished fact. Each year proved the wisdom of its Founders and the future was bright with promise. Most of the men who had created the new empire had lived to see it finally function. Many of the leaders were still in the very height of their mental and bodily powers, notably Hamilton, whose genius had already given abundant evidence of its virility and whose skill was yet to prove of inestimable value to the young country.

But the leader of them all was



Burning of Barnum's Museum, Broadway and Ann
Street. (1865).

destined to pass out with the few remaining days of the dying century. Washington, the idol of his countrymen, breathed his last on the 14th day of December, 1799. The news was received with the greatest sorrow throughout New York. Churches, public buildings and private were draped in mourning. Flags were half-masted everywhere. Abroad, Napoleon himself announced the death to the French Army and in the English Channel a fleet of sixty British warships lowered their ensigns. Rarely was mourning so general throughout the world.

The passing of the greatest figure in the Revolution seemed to emphasize that a new century, a new era—with all its possibilities, all its opportunities—was at hand.



Broadway, showing the Astor House and first horse-drawn street cars. (About 1887).

CHAPTER IV

New York in the Nineteenth Century

We have now a fairly accurate idea of the progress of New York from its formal settlement by the Dutch to the beginning of what we might properly speak of as modern times. While the changes in the Eighteenth Century were undoubtedly tremendous, embracing as it did a mighty Revolution, yet they were nothing to compare with what developed in the nineteenth as we shall see.

According to the census of 1800 the population of the entire country was five million three hundred and eighty thousand persons—less than New York alone today. Nearly one-fifth were slaves, leaving less than one million able bodied whites, on whose shoulders fell the burden of a continent. Even after two centuries of struggle the land was still untamed; forests covered every por-



Castle Garden, now the Aquarium, at the Battery,
in 1850.

tion except here and there a strip of cultivated soil; the minerals lay undisturbed in their rocky beds and more than two-thirds of the people clung to the seaboard where alone the wants of civilized life could be supplied. Except in political arrangement the interior was little more civilized than in 1750; and it was not much easier to penetrate than when La Salle and Hennepin found their way to the Mississippi more than a century before. So writes Henry Adams in his admirable history. Yet in less than ten years from this, Fulton was to astonish the world by his invention of steam navigation, DeWitt Clinton to dream of his Canal to connect the great lakes with the sea, and the whole complex of civilization to change.

The country itself may have been said to have been in that happy state where it was making no new history. The city of New York was still small enough to be compact, and yet large enough to give evidence of its coming cosmopolitanism. The merchants to a large extent lived over their stores. Most



City Hall Park. Dedication of the new Liberty pole, Flag Day, June 14, 1921.

of our people lived below Fulton Street, and our now famous Greenwich Village was regarded as a summer resort, not to be visited for a stay of less than two weeks at least. The wealthy families maintained luxurious country places along the East River and on the banks of the Hudson. Chelsea, Manhattanville, Carmansville, Bloomingdale, Tubby Hook, Inwood, Yorkville and Harlem were all pretty little villages, within a few hours' ride of the City. Their imported London carriages and livery and large retinues of servants were features of social life and reminiscent of Colonial days.

Feeling still ran high over the Revolution and it was no unusual thing to have a sudden brawl break out in one of the Taverns from this cause. The people were still largely swayed politically by European passions, even in matters that were purely local. The local and other elections were decided wholly according to the attitude candidates were assumed to entertain regarding foreign matters. The fact that



Union Square in 1849.

such questions were entirely immaterial to the American Government had absolutely no weight whatever. We do not seem to change with the lapse of years. To a great extent this same stupid reasoning actuates many of our aliens today. The Germans are down on any party which is not pro-German. The Allies are just as bad. What is best for America seems to be something in which they have no interest whatever. If we clapped a few of them in jail and took the franchise away from the rest, Americanism might get a chance to grow.

With its 60,000 inhabitants in 1800 New York may be fairly said to have started on its career. It had made an astonishing recovery and had passed in population, what had hitherto been the largest city in the Union—Philadelphia. She was definitely settled in the race for that commercial supremacy which was hers largely by natural advantage and which was made certain by her enterprising merchants.



Union Square, 1822.

The Hamilton-Burr Duel

About this time (1804) occurred one of these public disasters, the result of which is hard to estimate. In that year Alexander Hamilton met his death in a duel with Aaron Burr. The mere recital of this now historic fact in no way adequately describes what this meant to the Nation and the City at that time. We are only now beginning to appreciate Hamilton's services at something like their true value. What he would have accomplished for the Nation had his life been spared is difficult to say. He grows yearly, as one of the truly great Americans this country has produced. The news of his death created the most intense excitement. A nephew of Burr's, who had just come in from Canada and who had breakfasted with his uncle that morning, was incredulous. No intimation of the tragedy had passed Burr's lips during the repast. The simple slip of paper posted on the door of the Tontine Coffee House did not at first attract more than



Washington Square as a parade ground. It was first a Potter's Field, then became a Park in 1827.

casual notice. When its direful tidings became generally known, popular indignation knew no bounds. In those days duelling was recognized as a proper method of settling a quarrel. But after this baleful occurrence the practice became outlawed so far as New York was concerned and soon the rest of the country followed suit.

This terrible tragedy cast a gloom over the city for many days. Nothing else was talked about. On the day of his funeral all business was suspended and the city gave itself up to unrestrained grief. Hamilton expired in the home of his friend, William Bayard, at No. 8 Jane Street, whither he had been borne from the field of honor (?). Burr was utterly ruined for the part he played in this affair. Possibly the worst punishment was the long years he spent friendless and peniless at the close of his life. He was still more or less of a prominent figure for many years after the duel. But in time all his contemporaries passed away. He alone remained. He was living in a



Looking north on Fifth Avenue



venue from 40th Street.

© Byron



Madison Cottage, Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 23rd
Street, now site of the Fifth Avenue Building.

squalid basement in New York when his old friend, John Swartwout, took him to his humble home on Staten Island there to end his miserable days. He died almost ninety years old—the closing years in the veriest poverty and wretchedness. A brilliant officer in the American Revolution; Vice-President of the United States (he lacked but one vote of the Presidency); Senator in Congress, leading lawyer of his day—these were the dazzling heights from which he fell.

Invention of the Steamboat

Soon other public questions caused this famous incident to recede from view. A venturesome captain caused the city to gasp by announcing that hereafter his sloops would leave every day at nine o'clock in the morning for Albany—cargo or no cargo. This was flying in the face of Providence apparently. But no. The line was a success and others followed. Regular daily communication was now an established fact, not only with Al-



The old building at the Junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 23rd Street, known as the "Cowcatcher."

bany but Philadelphia, Boston and other points as well.

The sloops were sometimes nine days on the trip to Albany. Squalls are frequent on the Hudson and appear without warning, and passengers occasionally were forced overboard when the boom "jibed," owing to a sudden shift in the wind and sometimes drowned. Consequently when it became noised around that a new boat would soon be tried out—one that would sail against wind or tide—public interest was high.

In due time Robert Fulton appeared off the dock at the foot of Courtlandt Street with his "Clermont." A number of gentlemen were invited as guests on this first trip. Much discussion had been going on but the general consensus of opinion was that the scheme was doomed to failure and the boat became known in certain quarters as "Fulton's Folly."

When she left her dock on the trial trip the tide carried her down stream and a groan of disappointment went up. Being without sails



The last farmhouse on Broadway, on site of Gilsey House. (1868).

she could not even stem the tide. Presently, however, the crowd were silenced by a strange sight. The wheels began to revolve and slowly but surely the vessel MOVED UP STREAM. In a few moments she was abreast the dock and half an hour later was beyond a bend in the river—well on her successful maiden voyage to Albany.

Fulton and Livingston, his partner, were granted a patent by the State of New York giving them the exclusive privilege of sailing a boat by steam on all the navigable waters of the coast and inland lakes. This proved bad for the industry. The other states declined to recognize the right of New York to the control of all the waters, and endless litigation ensued. While Fulton and Livingston were wasting precious years in the courts, European countries improved upon the idea and greatly developed the science.

It was Daniel Webster who finally destroyed the monopoly. And the man who provided the means whereby this was accomplished was none



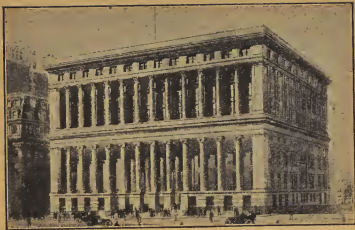
The old Brunswick Hotel, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 26th Street. (1890).

other than our hero, old Commodore Vanderbilt.

Vanderbilt didn't appear personally. He used one of his Captains—Thomas Gibbons. The case became the most noted of its day and is known as Ogden vs. Gibbons. The principles laid down in that controversy have served as a guide ever since to the Interstate Commerce Commission and they are now going to act in a similar capacity to our newly established Port Authority.

The Erie Canal

The building of the Erie Canal was of tremendous help in placing the Port of New York definitely in the lead of all other American seaboard cities. By means of this cheap and rapid communication (for those days), all the heavy products of the Mohawk Valley and the West came naturally to New York and as the country beyond the Alleghenies and Canada was fast opening up the volume of trade destined for the Port of New York was daily becoming larger. The present Port



Home of the National City Bank, Wall and Hanover
Streets.

Authority Commission has been established to solve a similar problem of congestion which began after the Canal was opened and has continued ever since. Our present Barge Canal is an extension of DeWitt Clinton's great work.

Harmony having been at last restored, the various warring steamship builders began to work in earnest. The invention of the governor by which the steam pressure in a boiler can be regulated did much to remove the dread of explosion—a rather frequent and usually fatal occurrence up to that time. Another invention, known as the "Hog frame," made it possible to build boats to almost any length. The "Hog frame" is a transverse section on both port and starboard side connecting the rear and forward decks as in a cantilever bridge. Before that, the weight of an engine and boiler would "break the back" of a boat that had any pretensions to length; so the two new inventions sent the steamship business ahead by leaps and bounds.



New Cunard Building, Broadway and Bowling Green.

The War of 1812

Never was an offensive war voluntarily undertaken in the face of such divided opinions in a nation, as existed in 1812 among the States of the newly formed Union. New England, which had borne such a distinguished part in the Revolution, was a unit in denouncing the declaration of war. Boston, so illustrious in that memorable struggle, showed her feelings by half-masting the flags on all the ships in her harbor. New York also was torn with conflicting emotions, but when the government's final action had been taken, she loyally supported the policy. Her wealthy inhabitants contributed magnanimously from their private purses. Men of all trades and avocations offered to labor on the defences of the city; military companies were organized and drilled. Three new forts were constructed to guard against attack from the sea—one at the foot of Gansevoort Street; another at the foot of Hubert Street and the third at the Battery, called



A section of the financial district, Broadway
and Wall Street.

Fort Clinton in honor of De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State. This old fort still survives after many years of useful service, part of the time as Castle Garden, landing place of the emigrants. It is now the Aquarium. It still shows the port holes and other marks of its original purpose. Numerous block houses were erected in what is now Central Park and northward to protect us against invasion from Canada. The remains of some of these old fortifications still exist. It was a most trying period during which the commerce of New York was practically annihilated. In the midst of the most profound dejection and utter discouragement, two ships, one British, the other American, sailed into the harbor bringing the wholly unexpected but eagerly welcomed news of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. It was late Saturday evening. If the city had been struck by lightning the result could not have produced a greater shock than did the word PEACE. People rushed into the streets in an ecstasy of delight. Cannon bel-



View on West Street, showing daily traffic jam of auto
and horse drawn trucks.

© Underwood & Underwood

lowed and thundered, bells of every description rang in one triumphant peal, bonfires were lighted at the corners of streets; rows of candles were placed in windows, flags were unfurled from steeples and domes, and night was literally turned into day. Strong men wept as they grasped each other in silent gratitude; others fell on their knees and offered touching prayers. The long pent up feelings of the people found joyous and tumultuous expressions very much as we did ourselves at the close of the great world war in November of 1918.

From that day to this, there has ensued more than a century of peace with Great Britain and armed conflict with that nation now seems an impossibility.

The Clipper Ships and Liverpool Packets

With that peculiar vitality which has always distinguished New York she made another remarkable recovery, after this disastrous war. In a very short time her ships were



An ocean liner—the "Majestic"—ten feet longer than the height of the Woolworth Building.

again afloat, her commerce vastly increased. The sparsely settled country behind her began to fill up and a period of prosperity and development set in which continued with unabated fervor for a decade. Fortunes were quickly accumulated. A vast foreign business was rapidly acquired by reason of the wonderful Packet and Clipper Ships owned, built and sailing from New York. The Sailing Ship Era alone was amazing for its total upheaval of all former standards regarding speed in ocean going vessels. The great China Tea-carrying trade, an English monopoly for more than two hundred years, fell before the advancing speed and power of the Yankee Clipper and in other directions the fame of the Ships of New York became the talk of the "go-downs" in Singapore, Hong Kong, Whampoa and Calcutta.

Early Social Centres

The fashionable residential sections still clustered round the Bat-



The new Standard Oil building, Broadway and Beaver St., in course of erection.

tery, which was then, and is today, a most agreeable section of the city. There are yet standing on State Street the houses of Moses Rogers and Archibald Gracie, relics of those by-gone days. The Battery then ended at the foot of Broadway and had a sea wall extending along its front. It presented a beautiful view of the waters of the Bay. It was thickly wooded with poplars and elms, and was a highly fashionable promenade during the summer season. The fort erected in the War of 1812 became a popular place of entertainment. It stood some distance from the land and was connected with the shore by a bridge. It is, perhaps, most vividly recalled by old New Yorkers as the scene of Jenny Lind's great triumph under the management of P. T. Barnum in 1855. After this experience, it then became Castle Garden, the landing place for immigrants until 1891. Today it is known as the Aquarium. It became part of the mainland as a result of filling in the land south of Broadway in 1869.

Other centres of social life were



Early days of Coney Island. The bathing beach, 1875.

lower Broadway from No. 1 up to Rector Street, on the corner of which stood Grace Chapel before the erection of the present church uptown. Greenwich Street for two or three blocks north of the Battery was known as "Millionaires' Row"; here were the town residences of Brockholst Livingston, John Johnston, Robert Lenox, Adam Norrie and other distinguished merchants of that day.

On the east side of the city, along Wall, Pine, Hanover Square, Pearl and Cherry Streets, were the homes of many well-known families of the richer class. The Walton House, which stood on Pearl Street, is still recalled as the most luxurious and handsome residence in this or any other city at that time. It was frequently cited in Parliamentary debates before the Revolution to prove the prosperity of the Colonies. It was torn down to make way for the Brooklyn Bridge. The first bank in this city, the Bank of New York, organized by Hamilton, opened for business in this building.

The site now in course of de-



Cyrus W. Field, who built the first Atlantic cable connecting the new world with the old.

velopment as New York's civic centre, and of which the new Court House and Federal Post Office will be the main buildings, embraces a section that was formerly "Collect Pond," a huge inland body of water, in some places possessing a depth of over ninety feet. It was proposed at one time to make of it a land-locked harbor. An attempt was made to drain it; part of the work was undertaken. A canal was cut through the swampy land of Lispenard Meadows to the west, into the Hudson. This, however, made it a menace to health and ten years later the pond was filled in and the canal turned into the street which now bears its name.

Building of the City Hall

In 1812 the present City Hall was completed and occupied. Two years later the city took great commercial strides in the development of merchant marine service to all parts of the globe, beginning with the



The Croton Reservoir, which formerly stood on Fifth Avenue where the Public Library now stands; erected 1842.

famous Black Ball Line between New York and Liverpool in 1817, established by Isaac Wright, one of the first directors and founders of the National City Bank.

The first horse railroad was projected in 1831, connecting the centre of the city with Harlem, and followed a few years later by the establishment of the steam railroads. In the middle of the thirties New York boasted of six play houses, the most frequented of which was the Park Theatre on Park Row, established in 1798, and one visitor described the city at this time as the gayest place in America. Nevertheless, as yet there was no running water in the houses, wood was still the only fuel in use and whale oil was used for lamps. Gas was not introduced. And amid this somewhat anomalous gayety came its greatest setback—the awful Fire of 1835, which destroyed six hundred buildings, caused a loss of twenty million dollars, and almost ruined the city temporarily.



New York's flowing tide of humanity.
© Brown Bros.

Great Fire, 1835; Croton Water Introduced

It is doubtful if any other city ever suffered a catastrophe of such magnitude and yet achieved such an astonishing recovery. Not only was it rebuilt in an incredibly short period, but the new buildings were of a class distinctly superior to the old type and of a much more dignified appearance. The picture of Wall Street in 1845 shown elsewhere gives a good idea of this great improvement. This unexpected blow led to the panic of 1837 affecting every part of the country. All insurance companies suspended payment. Two hundred and sixty business houses failed for over a hundred million, and the twenty-three banks closed their doors. Within a year, however, New York was again on the road to recovery and many changes for the better grew out of the ruins of the great conflagration, one of truly far-reaching and monumental importance being the successful introduction of Croton Water. This oc-



The old Willow Tree Inn, Fifth Avenue and 44th
Street, present site of the Harriman National Bank,
about 1890.

curred in 1842. It was the lack of this necessity which proved so disastrous in the fire of 1833.

Mexican War—Gold Rush to California

The Mexican War in 1849 and the great Gold Rush to California in the same year served to keep public interest at fever heat. The scene on South Street, just before the sailing of a California packet on its long and dangerous trip around the Horn to the Golden Gate, will never be forgotten by those privileged to see it. Some famous ships were built in this city for the Gold Coast business, Sweepstakes, Flying Cloud, Sovereign of the Seas, Andrew Jackson and others being among those which made the run in less than ninety days. This period also introduced the famous Yankee Clipper ship, a model that continued to reign supreme in point of speed for many years despite the constant improvement in the marine boiler. In time, however, the advancing power of steam conquered even the



North on Park Avenue from 53rd
able apartmer



Street. The heart of the fashion-
house colony. © *Byron*



Northeast corner Fifth Avenue and 40th Street.
(1900). This site is now occupied by F. W. Wool-
worth's Fifth Avenue 5 and 10 Cent Store.

fast sailing clipper and numbers of Transatlantic liners usurped the place of the square rigged beauties. The coal burners are evidently doomed to give way before the oil burner, and they in time will no doubt, retire in favor of electricity. The running time between New York and Liverpool has been reduced from six weeks in the early part of the Nineteenth Century to less than six days in the Twentieth. Aeroplanes threaten to greatly lower even this splendid record, two voyages having already been successfully accomplished by way of demonstration.

A reminder of the Mexican War is found in the Worth Monument in Madison Square, which marks the last resting place of Maj. Gen. Jacob Worth, who distinguished himself in this conflict. Gen. Worth's interment also ended all burials in squares or parks reserved for the people.

In 1837 Samuel F. B. Morse perfected his invention of the telegraph but it was not until 1843 that the Federal Government granted him



Looking south over the new uptown business district, showing the Public Library, Fifth Avenue, 40th to 42nd Streets.

sufficient funds to prove its value and in 1846 New York was connected with Philadelphia and Washington by telegraph. Backed by Cyrus Field, Moses Taylor, Peter Cooper, Wilson G. Hunt and Marshall O. Roberts finally succeeded in connecting Europe by telegraph, an achievement of tremendous importance to New York and the country at large. A great celebration marked the formal opening of the Atlantic Cable.

The building of railroads was now pushed vigorously and immense sums invested. Quick returns were expected but not realized and resulted in the panic of 1857 which was felt in every part of the nation. Banks again suspended payment and five thousand failures resulted, with a loss of three hundred millions of dollars.

The Civil War

Arising from the stupor of this setback, New York again went forward, only to be retarded by the Civil War. The development of the



Madison Avenue and 42nd Street in 1864; Dr. Tyng's Chapel, now site of the Liggett Building.

steamship, telegraph and railway went steadily on, however, placing it in its present supremacy. At the opening of the Civil War New York had as its Mayor, Fernando Wood, an unscrupulous politician, who sent a message to the Common Council, suggesting that New York secede from the Union. The answer was the forming of the Union League Club, an idea which spread throughout the entire loyal North. In July, 1863, the draft riots occurred, the most serious lawless outbreak since the Astor Place Riot of 1849. It was not until two million dollars' worth of property had been destroyed and more than twelve hundred rioters injured that the situation came under control. To offset that side of our history we must point to the two hundred and ten million dollars raised by the Union League Club referred to above, for the government to suppress the rebellion. New York men also furnished the inventive genius and money for building the iron-clad "Monitor," the saviour of the Union fleet.



Dr. Tyng's Church, 42nd Street
and Madison Avenue. (1880).

The close of the Civil War brought a change of great local interest in New York—the passing of the Old Volunteer Fire Department for the paid system of today, established in 1865. The fascinating and heroic tale of the old volunteers is a story all of its own.

The Brooklyn Bridge

In 1868 the elevated system, originally designed and financed by Yonkers men, was commenced, and completed in 1880 through the efforts of Cyrus W. Field and Jay Gould. Three years later saw the greatest bridge in the world stretched across the East River, the famous "Brooklyn Bridge."

We now come to a period of development in human affairs which staggers the imagination. About 1876 there appeared perhaps the greatest single invention known to man—The Telephone. The first commercial subscriber to the wonderful instrument was J. Lloyd Haigh, whose office was in John Street. The footbridge over the



42nd Street from Madison Avenue to Grand
Central Terminal and Commodore Hotel.

Brooklyn Bridge was then completed and it was possible to string the telephone wire across the river. So Mr. Haigh's instrument connected his New York office with his factory in South Brooklyn. It is quite impossible to imagine life to-day without the telephone. The service in New York is unequalled anywhere in the world. It is as well nigh perfection as human endeavor can make it. There are probably ten million persons in the metropolitan district to whom the use of the telephone is indispensable and these must be served instantly night or day. Among our Public Service corporations none has shown a greater sense of responsibility to its patrons and its wonderful service is an indispensable attribute to the comfort and convenience of life in our great metropolis.

It seems only yesterday that errand boys were practically our sole means of rapid communication between offices. And what that meant, reference to the humorous papers of that period all too plainly tell the story. No one would think of



The famous old Grand Union Hotel, Park Avenue
and 42nd Street. (1890).

returning to these days. The Telephone is now seen to have been among the greatest factors in the huge expansion of New York's commerce within the last fifty years. It is safe to say that without it no such progress would have been possible.

The Telephone, Electric Light, Skyscrapers, etc.

Following the Telephone came other marvellous developments which completely transformed our old notions of living—the Electric Light, the Sky Scraper, the Subway, the Automobile, the Movies and the Radio.

It has made a different city of the New York we knew fifty years ago. It has caused land values to soar to a point where it has been impossible to preserve old historic structures that have fallen to the need for office buildings, homes and factories. The famous Battlefield of Harlem Heights is the last to disappear. That is now practically covered by apartments. And the



Train shed, Grand Central, in 1875.

same thing is true all through the city. Old aristocratic neighborhoods—famous churches, noted theatres, etc., have all succumbed to the onslaught of the ceaseless demand for more accommodation for the millions that now transact business and demand shelter on Manhattan Island. The population seems to increase at the rate of about two hundred thousand a year. It includes representatives from almost every civilized and uncivilized people known to man. Our City is also remarkable in the fact that it "scraps" itself almost every quarter of a century and rebuilds itself anew. This vanishing process is constant and unending. In these pages we have collected a wonderful gallery of these changes. Our readers will also appreciate the contrasting views with which we have shown the vast difference between the old and the new. There are many old residents who sigh regretfully for the tree embowered streets, the quieter and more homelike Manhattan of half a century ago. We cannot, however, recall the days



Old buildings still standing on West 40th Street,
near Broadway.

that are no more. Our city is destined apparently to be the Empire City of the Western World. We must accept all the rush, bustle and bang-bang that goes with such a proud title. We cannot help the situation nor can we alter New York's manifest destiny. The best we can do is to love it and be thankful that we can recall the days when we sat on our front stoops on summer evenings and sang all the popular songs — "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "Sweet Genevieve," "Paddy Duffy's Cart," "Maggie Murphy's Home," "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," "My Johanna Lives in Harlem," "Sunday Night When the Parlor's Full," "Annie Rooney," "A Bicycle Built for Two" and other favorites of those enchanted days. Perhaps some one will yet write a chapter on the New York as we knew it as boys and girls. I hope so.

The Last Half Century

The story of New York in the last Fifty Years forms a most alluring chapter. The changes in



Corner Broadway and 42nd Street, west side. (About 1870).

that brief period have been more radical, more sweeping, than in all the nineteen hundred years that have gone before. To set forth these successive developments as they relate to New York, to trace their origin and development, is beyond the scope of the present modest sketch. It requires an additional volume.

Our next issue will, therefore, continue the present narrative up to practically the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of New York, which occurs in 1926. Due notice will be given of the publication of this new number.

We shall now forsake the realm of history and proceed to a glimpse of the city as it is today with some of its most outstanding features. What has gone before forms an explanation and a reason for the present splendors. A stroll through some of its main thoroughfares—"An Indoor Trip Around New York," so to speak—with other interesting details will now form the subject of our remaining pages.



Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue
and 47th Street. (1890).

Flowing Tides of Humanity

The enormous number of persons in and out of New York each day is strikingly shown in the yearly reports of the Transit Commission. The figures for the year ending in June 1922 show that more than two hundred and ninety million persons arrive at or depart from New York in the course of twelve months. Of this huge number, less than seventy-one millions were visitors—the rest—over two hundred and twenty millions—being commuters and living close enough to New York City to be included in the area covered by Greater New York or in the metropolitan district which means the cities within half an hour, but just outside the legal limits. The Greater City itself stretches over a district covering three hundred and thirty-eight miles, but no point is distant from City Hall (Manhattan) much more than thirty minutes ride.

The largest number of commuters comes from Long Island and the station at Flatbush Avenue, Brook-



St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth
Avenue, 50th to 51st Streets.

lyn, handles more traffic than any other single trunk line in the country. The total number of passengers arriving or departing in a year aggregates the stupendous number of about sixty-five millions.

The Hudson Tubes, which handle most of the New Jersey traffic, carry annually something like ninety-five millions and show an increase each year of about nine millions. But this includes also passengers from all points in the country in addition to commuters. It is this daily addition of a million or two, added to the normal six millions residing in New York, that causes such a jam in the streets during the day and is also responsible for the tomb-like silence of the down town section after six o'clock, when they depart.

The ceaseless movement and colorful crowds in our streets is in itself one of the chief attractions of New York. In the far down town section—lower Broadway, Wall, Nassau and Broad Streets—the crowds overflow the narrow sidewalks and encroach on the roadway. So many



The Beinhauer farm on Fifth Avenue, present site
of the two Vanderbilt houses.

women are now engaged in business that a new retail section has sprung up in this neighborhood to supply the wants of this unexpected market and choice stocks of fancy things dear to the feminine heart are here displayed in endless variety. Specialty Shops for men are also numerous. The population of this neighborhood in the daytime is enormous. Something like a quarter of a million persons pass through the Equitable Building alone between nine and five, and it is estimated that the elevators are used by more than twenty-five thousand additional. The throng is greatest around the noon hour. At five o'clock when the tall office buildings disgorge their pent up population, the numbers then exceed any other hour of the day. After six o'clock the streets are practically deserted. At nine o'clock the wayfarers are so few as to be viewed suspiciously by the passing policeman who relaxes his vigilance only when you have proven your respectability by diving into the nearest subway entrance.

Old sections of the City are now



The well remembered Shanty Town at Broadway above 59th Street; present Columbus Circle.

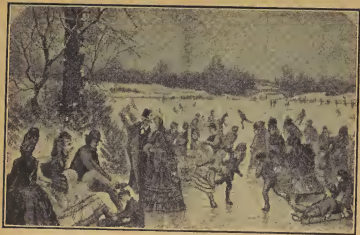
regaining lost popularity. The fine outlook on the Bay from Battery Park draws thousands. The ever moving marine panorama is the great attraction. In summer the cool breeze from the water is refreshing and a stroll along the sea wall is now among the favorite walk of thousands. Years ago the favorite promenade of all New York was this same section—from Trinity Church, around the Battery and back on the East Side of Broadway. The neighboring streets were then residential. On the top of some of the skyscrapers facing the Battery and lower Broadway there has recently been built some fine apartments for private dwellings. They are occupied by well known men whose business is in the vicinity. This same idea has been carried out in other parts of town with equal success. It is an interesting development and quite a fascinating subject on which to speculate regarding its ultimate adoption on a large scale.



St. Luke's Hospital, Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.
(About 1890).

Up Town

Leaving the financial district the next most interesting region is uptown—Fifth Avenue between Madison Square and Central Park. Here the crowds possess a social atmosphere, wholly different from the business air downtown, and the display of beautiful costumes is highly edifying. All along this famous thoroughfare one passes well known faces and New York at its best is here seen in all its glory. The beautiful shop windows divide attention with the passing throng and everywhere there is motion and color. The momentary halt of traffic required by the regulations, is sufficient to cause a temporary congestion at the street corners. Seen from the top of a Bus, the sight affords no little interest and entertainment. The corner of Forty-Second Street and the Avenue is conceded to be the busiest in all New York judged from the number of persons passing within a given time, although Thirty-Fourth Street where it crosses Broadway is a good second.

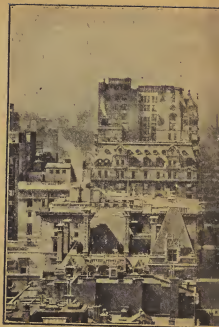


Winter amusements of fifty years ago. Skating on
Central Park Lake, 1870.

Yet the neighborhood of the Theatres north of Forty-Second Street on Broadway is at times the most closely thronged section of all. It is dense enough to be quite a sight in itself. Some six hundred thousand persons attend the play nightly and practically all this immense number arrive at about the same time. On Saturdays, the matinee crowd is added to the usual business mass and the result is a jam lasting till the theatres have been filled. At five o'clock the reverse crowding begins. Fortunately it lasts less than half an hour; otherwise, the situation would be intolerable.

The Great East Side

New York's polyglot population has been written about so often that it seems much over-rated as a topic of conversation. In some respects it is picturesque. Some parts of little Italy are reminiscent of Rome and the Tiber. A colony of orthodox Greeks down near the Williamsburgh Bridge still affect the medieval garments of their native land.



South on Fifth Avenue from 63rd Street
Vanderbilt house and the new



Street, showing Plaza Hotel, Van-
Heckscher Building. © Byron



Section of the theatrical district, north from
48th Street on Broadway.

But generally speaking there is more dirt than delight, more need of soap than sight seers, and little is lost if you don't go near them. To our mind there are many streets in New York vastly more entertaining and from many other angles, much more desirable.

At the same time New York has more Irish than Dublin; more Germans than Frankfort; more Italians than Rome; more Poles than Warsaw; more Russians than Moscow; more Greeks than Athens; more Turks than Bagdad; more French than Cherbourg; more Scotch than Edinburgh; more English than Southampton; more Canadians than Winnipeg, and more negroes than any city in the South.

Grand Street, Division, Forsythe, Essex and other adjacent thoroughfares are just as packed as Fifth Avenue and Broadway but with people of an entirely different type. They are largely our foreign population and embrace representatives of all known peoples under the Sun. In some sections the Russians, Poles and Hungarians largely predomi-

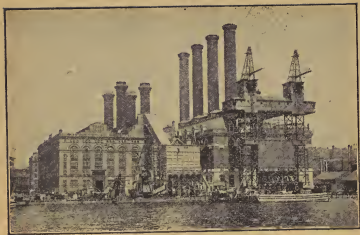


Maine Monument, Columbus Circle.

nate, in other Italians. These are now the dominant races among the aliens in New York. The Irish and Germans, formerly all powerful, have been completely snowed under.

Ludlow Street, between Canal and Hester—is called the "League of Nations block." Italians, Russians, Poles, Swedes, Sicilians, Slavs, Armenians, Chinese, Japs, Arabians, Spaniards, Roumanians and some Americans comprise the inhabitants. An Irish cop is on the beat, and recently a family of gypsies arrived.

Another peculiarity of the City of comparatively recent development, is the almost separate communities, in a sense, that spring up here and there although there is absolutely no dividing line. But at 181st Street say, there is a sort of new city, on such a complete scale as to provide the wants of a highly populous neighborhood with all the needs that one would suppose could only be supplied down town. In the Bronx at 149th Street there is another similar condition. Huge department stores, theatres, movies, multitudes of small shops

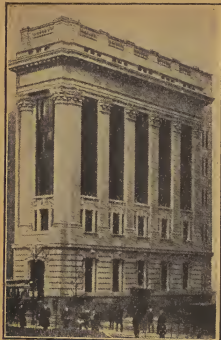


East River Power Plant of New York Edison Co.

and all the other accessories make this another city within a city. Crowds are here also.

At 130th Street and Lenox Avenue is still another but wholly different community. It is known as the Black Belt and is almost entirely inhabited by Negroes. They have also their own shops, theatres, movie houses, beauty parlors, daily newspaper and are a world by themselves. You can stand on the corner of 135th Street for hours at a time and not a single white face will pass you. On a Sunday afternoon the costumes are entertaining. The average negro is fond of style when he can afford it. The young people of both sexes even more so. There is no one to say what they shall and shall not wear, so you can imagine, with the sky the limit, what the result is likely to be.

Leaving these odd sections of town we will now take a stroll through some of its important thoroughfares on which the reputation of the City rests for dignity and importance.



**The Importers and Traders Na-
tional Bank, New York.**

Capital .	\$1,500,000	Surplus .	\$7,000,000
Undiv. Prof.	1,500,000	Total Res.	43,000,000

Fifth Avenue, the Magnificent

Few thoroughfares in the world are so widely known as this fashionable shopping section of New York. This fine old aristocratic thoroughfare may truly be called the Mayfair of the Western World. It is the wonder street of the town and it is entirely without exaggeration to speak of it as the most impressive business avenue anywhere in the world. For more than half a century it was the dwelling place of New York's wealthiest families and the quiet elegance of these homes formed the favorite background for the dramatist and novelist in the Age of Innocence. With very few exceptions these wonderful homes have now disappeared. At the very beginning of the Avenue around the Washington Square district there still remain a few of these old time residences. North of Fifty-Ninth Street opposite the Park something of its ancient social splendor reappears in block after block of magnificent houses which so far have resisted the onslaught



Family of emigrants on Ellis Island, previous to being permitted to land in the United States.

of business. Apartment houses however, have crept in here and there even within this charmed circle, and it will be only a question of time ere this section too succumbs to the inevitable.

The first thing that will strike you is the large number of well dressed people on this street. And I mean by that not well dressed in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but elaborately so. It was Sir John Suckling, was it not, who wrote:

"Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out,
As if they feared the light."

Well, if Sir John were to walk down the Avenue today he would think that it was perpetual night, so fearless have the mice become.

It is not an exaggeration to say that in no other city in the world is there a street so altogether attractive as Fifth Avenue from Madison Square to 59th Street. It is the one thoroughfare which by common consent has been reserved for the usage of polite society. No unsightly wagons filled with hind quarters of beef or other ill-smelling mer-



A unique view of the Cathedral
of St. John the Divine, 110th
Street and Cathedral Parkway.

chandise are permitted to invade its classic precincts. The most plebeian vehicle is the 'bus, and even that charges double the fare of other cars and imparts a corresponding sense of superiority. All other commercial transportation is rigorously excluded. Motor cars of the most costly type interspersed with an occasional old-fashioned family coach drawn by a pair of spirited horses, with driver and footman, occupy the driveway exclusively and the crowds on either sidewalk are in keeping with the same standard. On one of those ravishingly beautiful days, for which New York is famous, it is hard to adequately describe the animation of the crowds or the exhilaration of a walk on this most famous show street of the town. The fascination of the human pageant is greatly enhanced by the quiet beauty of the splendid architecture which lines both sides of the avenue. This background of imposing splendor is further enriched by the most interesting succession of alluring shop windows that ever dazzled and delighted the eyes of mortal women.



Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive
© *Brown Bros.*

This is New York's latest shopping district, and as everything is practically just from the builders' hands, every modern idea in construction and decoration has here found its full expression. The prevailing color is white, either Indiana limestone, granite or marble, and as New York long ago adopted electricity in place of the primeval practice of burning soft, sooty coal, the result is a cheerful brightness that is deliciously stimulating.

The exquisite taste and costliness of the buildings are the first thing you notice. A 12th Century palace, still standing on the Grand Canal in Venice, has been drawn upon to furnish the main motif in the building of a world famous jewelry firm. Italian Renaissance is a dominant note in many other structures, while Colonial, Dutch, English, Gothic and other types have been skilfully utilized. The interiors are a revelation in decorative art. Color schemes are carefully studied. Rare marbles, bronze work, coffered and Circassian walnut, both hand carved and plain. Shimmery curtains, rich



Washington's Headquarters during the Battle of Harlem, 160th Street and Edgecomb Avenue. (1776).

hangings of damask, satin, silk and velvet, protect the show windows.

Few streets contain so many stores that are widely and favorably known. Quite a few have foreign branches that enable them to enjoy an international reputation. The world's leading jeweler is perhaps the most famous. At 27th Street is Brentano's, the friend of the book lover the world over. Another shop is the happy habitat of the wedding gift. There seems to be every conceivable kind along the avenue, dealing in every conceivable kind of human want. Their advertising pattern is an interesting study of the curiosities of English literature. Amid breathless silence, so to speak, the announcement is made that orders for such and such a "model" will now be "accepted." "Corsetiere" means just a corset maker. "Togs" means clothes when the writer can't think of anything else to say: "Lingerie" or "underthings," means the skirts, drawers, nightgowns of the Victorian Age. A simple dress is a "gown." An expensive one is a "creation." "Style" is "model." A "coatee"



Polo Grounds. Grand Stand.
©Irving Underhill.

is a short coat. Shades are "heavenly," laces, "foamy"; it's "breeches" uptown and "pants" downtown. "Artistry" is skill in design.

The side streets, just off the avenue and crossing it at near angles, are as much a part of the avenue as if they were actually on the main line. Countless exquisite little shops dot these cross streets, all catering to what is known as "specialty" trade. If madam objects to the throngs in the greater stores, madam may come here, receive personal attention, see specially designed material and enjoy an air of exclusiveness not possible in the larger establishments. These little shops are patterned after their prototypes in Bond Street and the Avenue de l'Opéra. Artistically designed outwardly, the interior is a model of neatness and superb taste. There is an absence of hustle and worry in these little places which is not without its attraction for certain clientele. And they achieve success by deserving it.

Coming up the Murray Hill dis-



First building of the Emigrant
Savings Bank. (1850).

trict of the avenue one stops involuntarily to admire the dignified and impressive outlines of New York's great Public Library. With a sigh one recalls the sudden death by accident of the great architect whose brain planned this classic edifice just a week before its formal opening. The doors of the still unopened building swing back to permit the body of John M. Carrere to rest for a moment in the rotunda of what was to be the crowning achievement of his career. It was a graceful and beautiful tribute.

Above Forty-second Street on the Avenue we encounter one of these subtle changes in the standing of the different blocks along this aristocratic thoroughfare, which a novice would not comprehend. These changes are not at all important in a sense, but they exist and are recognized by their devotees. For instance, the afternoon promenades of the young ladies of fashionable finishing schools must not extend below Forty-fifth Street. In the minds of those whose shops are above Forty-fifth Street this im-

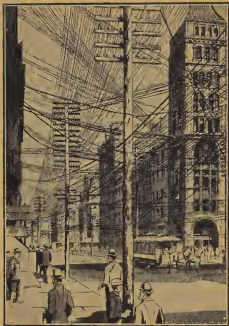


Present building of Emigrant
Savings Bank: completed in
1911.

parts an added dignity to their particular section.

This region is also "Little Wall Street." Nearly all the great downtown banks have opened branches in this section and these "branches" are so imposing as in some cases to exceed their home buildings in size and capacity. Much of the private checking accounts have accordingly been shifted to banks in this locality on account of the greater convenience so that this new financial district is now of the first importance.

A few of the private homes still remain in this section but the number is daily growing less. The great Vanderbilt houses—four of them—still remain intact; the Huntington mansion, Jay Gould's and a few others. With these exceptions the wreck of this street as a social citadel is complete. The architecture in this section is unusually striking. The Heckscher building at the corner of 57th Street is conceded to be probably the most beautiful structure on the Avenue. It is singularly impressive and imparts



A scene on Broadway, New York,
in 1890, showing the density of
overhead wires.

an atmosphere of classic dignity that is unusual in a commercial structure. The effect of the electric illumination of the tower at night is decorative to a remarkable degree. The standard set by this particular building is bound to have a far-reaching influence on all other projected improvements in this zone and the result will be that this section will become one of the most beautiful localities in the entire city.

The new restrictions whereby a building cannot rise in a straight line from the sidewalk beyond a certain number of feet from the sidewalk in the Fifth Avenue "Zone" has resulted in the production of a wonderfully unique and beautiful style of architecture peculiar to the Avenue. We now have Towers, Minarets, castellated roofs, and many other novel and artistic designs whereby height is still attained but with the ugly monotony of a straight wall removed.

Beauty in a city is a great asset. And the example of Mr. Heckscher in thus producing a building on what is probably the most expensive



The same scene after the over-
head wires were replaced by
underground cables.

land in the world, that is beautiful as well as commercial, is something on which to congratulate the city.

The charm and beauty of this delightful street have not however come without effort. The merchants have an organization of their own—The Fifth Avenue Association—which supervises and directs much that goes on in this Avenue. The wonderful arrangement by which traffic is controlled is only one of their services. This is an invention of John A. Harris, a public spirited citizen who has given the idea to the City at his own expense. Getting rid of the garment workers was another good thing. These pests were formerly in lofts on side streets near the Avenue, and at the lunch hour fairly swarmed over everybody. The great retail stores became alarmed. Their high class trade rebelled at the situation. A "Save New York Committee" under the direction of John Howes Burton, its President, rendered the town a wonderful service when it created the "Save New York Committee."

In speaking of this movement,

Mr. Barton gave the following particulars:

"The Save New York Committee was conceived in the early part of the year 1916 when a group of the leading retail merchants of the City met for the purpose of relieving the City of New York from a blight which had wrought havoc and threatened to ruin this City of ours. Factories engaged in the needle trades had been permitted to be erected in neighborhoods where they did not belong, despoiling property rights and striking at the very foundation of real estate valuations throughout the City. Fifth Avenue, New York's famous thoroughfare, was in danger of losing its prestige because of the influx of these factories, which were allowed to encroach upon the fine retail and residential sections. No one seemed to care and nothing was done to stop it, until a group of merchants resolved that action, and not talk, would solve the problem.

An appeal for New York to awaken was made. It was an appeal that the needle trades, an im-

portant industry in the City of New York, should establish a permanent center in locations properly adapted to its uses. It was an appeal that these factories should not move from place to place starting new centers only to abandon them after a few years, leaving behind a trail of vacant buildings unadapted for other uses.

The Save New York Committee was headed by myself, as Chairman, and Nathaniel D. Reich, as Counsel, and included among its membership were—Franklin Simon, Ancell H. Ball, Michael Friedsam, Samuel W. Reyburn, Paul Bonwit and Jesse Straus. Its object was to protect for all time the heart of the City from the recurrence of a planless City development and the invasion of factories in locations which would have been a menace to the City. Immediately after its organization, it enlisted and obtained the aid and cooperation of the manufacturers themselves.

The Save New York Zone is now free from the needle manufacturing trade and it has thereby established

for future generations the permanency of the thoroughfare, Fifth Avenue, as an avenue of which all New York should be and are proud, and it has also protected for the future the fine hotel, residential, shopping and theatrical districts in a way that the entire City of New York will enjoy the direct benefits.

The object lesson to be learned by this movement is that success can be obtained in a public undertaking when it has a proper foundation, and when it is inspired by a spirit of cooperation and service, not only from those who inaugurate such movements but from those against whom it is originally directed."

I specially mention Mr. Burton's public spirited work for the benefit of other towns similarly desirous of improving their streets.

In the upper part of the Avenue are fashionable photographers, dealers in old silver, rare items for collectors, oriental rugs, diamonds, jewelry, pearls, bric-a-brac and other purveyors to the ultra-wealthy. It is said that articles of higher values can be had on Fifth

Avenue than in any other city in the world and it is a matter of record that sales aggregating more than a million dollars have been consummated by a well known art dealer at one short interview. It is certainly a marvelous street. The rents are enormous. One little shop 25x100 near 42nd Street was quoted at \$25,000 per year. It was speedily taken. A whole building costs a king's ransom.

There are no such wonderful book stores as on the Avenue and nearby. Bookshops are generally supposed to be a guide to the cultural and educational aspirations of a community, and it appears that our great and glorious country is very much behind foreign nations, including the Scandinavian, in the number and importance of these establishments. The Avenue, however, is apparently an exception. Roosevelt's publishers are up beyond 50th Street and have a beautiful place. The work of Ibañez, the great Spanish novelist, was introduced in this country by a noted house a block or two above. That splendid, virile

American and ex-fighter in the Civil War, good old Major Putnam, has a splendid establishment just off the Avenue in 45th Street. A famous dry goods shop also has a wonderful book section, fitted up specially so you can "browse," as their advertisements say.

There are also a number of decorators and antique shops of a peculiar type. Their salons and galleries are fitted up without regard to cost and they occupy as a rule the most exclusive and expensive buildings obtainable.

What struck me as unusual about them was the utter lack of attention which greets you on entering. In some places your presence is plainly resented. In others you are asked if you have an appointment and the horrified manner in which your negative reply is received is sufficient to convince you that you have committed an unforgivable crime. In a majority of cases you are simply ignored; in one instance a rug dealer imparted the information that he wasn't selling rugs that day; to come around next week.

All this, however, is not discourtesy. It is simply their way of doing business. They do not cater to the *hoi polloi*. Their clients are few. But they spend a fortune when they do come in. Consequently everything that might interfere with immediate attention upon their arrival is not to be considered for a moment—even the brief delay occasioned by murmuring a few words of apology while dismissing you. They know their business and what seems rudeness to us arises from an altogether and perfectly legitimate policy dictated by the necessities of their trade. The Art dealers, on the other hand, are exactly the opposite. They invite the public to look at their pictures and give free exhibitions all the time. The dealers in rare prints, old and valuable books, first editions, autograph letters of famous men, etc., are here in goodly numbers. Some very wonderful items are occasionally found in their stocks. There is not, however, any counterpart in number of the celebrated second hand shops which abound in England and Con-

tinental cities, nor since the death of Richmond is there any particular place where bibliophiles are wont to foregather and discuss the latest auction or the latest "find."

The old Buckingham Hotel, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral is marked for removal. A huge sixteen story structure to be occupied by a dry goods firm will arise in its place. The few remaining sites which are still in private hands will doubtless fall in line with the others and from Madison Square to Central Park the Avenue will present an unbroken line of impressive retail shops.

The gleaming spires of New York's most magnificent Catholic edifice, St. Patrick's Cathedral, forms an ecclesiastic monument of fitting dignity and impressiveness. It is a magnificent structure and shines resplendent in the summer sun. A few blocks above is the solemn Gothic architecture of another famous church—St. Thomas'.

The Avenue widens out at the junction of 59th Street and the Park. The Plaza thus formed is

enriched by the famous Statue of Sherman by MacMonnies. It is beautiful. Looking down town, the statue faces the iron gates that lead to the home of Cornelius Vanderbilt, founder of the family fortune.

Most of the fashionable clubs are on Fifth Avenue or the side streets leading off the Avenue. Here are found the homes of the New York Yacht, the Brook, the St. Nicholas, the Knickerbocker, the Union, the University, the Bar Association, the Racquet and Tennis, the Colonial and the Metropolitan.

Beyond 59th Street on the East Side and extending above the home of the late Andrew Carnegie at 90th Street, stretch in unbroken line the residences of well known families which beginning with "A" (the As-tors) and continuing to the end of the alphabet would include what would be the nearest thing this country could produce in the way of a Burke's Peerage. The diversity of architecture is amazing and most of it beautiful. It forms a fitting end to the splendors of one

of the most famous thoroughfares in the world.

Another Street, part of the Fifth Avenue region, is

PARK AVENUE

It lies just north of the Grand Central Terminal, in a section which has recently come into great popularity among the very well to do, as a residential neighborhood. It is a very wide Avenue and most conveniently situated. Any other part of town may be reached from it with exceeding promptness.

While there are still a number of houses which we used to call "self contained" the vast majority of them are Apartments. They are, however, on a scale of tremendous expensiveness, rents running from ten thousand to thirty and forty thousand dollars a year. Most of these provide all the necessary house keeping arrangements (except meals) as part of their service, while others have restaurants attached to the house. A large majority of the tenants formerly lived on Fifth and Park Avenues below Forty-second

Street from both of which strongholds business has forced them. New apartments are going up all the time and each vies to outdo its neighbor in costliness.

The Best Known Street in the World—Wall Street

When the Dutch settled in New York, their farms and gardens were frequently injured by black bears, wolves and other predatory animals which came in from the North. Later on, Indians also became troublesome. Finally Governor Stuyvesant ordered a wall of staves built across the island in 1653, the cost to be defrayed by all of the citizens.

This wall, or stockade, extended from the East River to the North River, on the present north side of Wall Street. It was this stockade which gave the street its name.

From the very beginning, Wall Street has been of the first importance. Here stood all the early private residences and public buildings. Federal Hall, the Custom House, the Assay Office, the Merchants' Exchange, the Merchants' Coffee House—the Post Office, etc.

But it is as a financial centre that its greatest fame rests. At No. 52

was opened the first Branch Bank of the United States. When the charter of the Branch Bank expired and its existence terminated the same premises were occupied and the banking business continued by the National City Bank now located directly opposite its original home. In 1794 the Bank of New York, the first bank in the city organized by Alexander Hamilton, erected its own building at the corner of William Street. Aaron Burr then succeeded in founding the present Manhattan Bank under the guise of a Water Company. For more than a century the street was the scene of all the new developments in finance. On the corner of Broad Street is that really famous and largest private banking house in the world, J. P. Morgan & Company. Across from Morgan's on Broad Street is the Stock Exchange. Facing the Wall Street entrance of the latter is the imposing structure of the Bankers' Trust Company, directly opposite the Sub-Treasury. The great firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, who recreated the Union



The Walton House in Pearl Street. (1754).
(First Office of the Bank of New York, 1784).

Pacific in conjunction with the late E. H. Harriman, is nearby. The first National Bank, known as "Fort Sherman"—from its close connection with Secretary Sherman and the resumption of specie payment—is on the Broadway corner. Famous old Trinity stands opposite. The United States Assay Office, James Speyer & Company, the great National City Bank, the Bank of New York, the Bank of Commerce, The Federal Reserve, and others of world wide reputation are all embraced in a space of a very few short blocks of this famous thoroughfare.

It is one of the narrowest and shortest streets in the country, being about thirty feet wide in its busiest part and scarcely half a mile long, yet it transacts more important business than any other similar circumscribed area in the world. At all hours of the day one may pass men whose names are familiar the world over. The great explosion occurred in front of the Assay Office directly opposite Morgan's bank. The street here is very narrow.



The Bank of New York, corner Wall
and William Streets. Founded by
Alexander Hamilton, 1784.

There are still to be seen on both buildings marks of the steel slugs that dented the walls. It seems impossible to remove the tell tale marks of this tragedy. The holes are very small and give the impression of marks. The larger abrasions have been carefully repaired.

Although the street is in a feverish condition all day long nothing can exceed the utter solitude that reigns a few moments after six. While this is true of all the down town region it is the more noticeable in Wall Street because of its tremendous activity during business hours. The contrast is startling.

While the deliberations of the Provincial Congress were proceeding prior to the adoption of the Constitution and the election of Washington, Wall Street was familiar with all the great men who took part in those momentous happenings. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Burr, Adams, Hancock, and almost every other well known American were daily in evidence. Hamilton was particularly conspicuous and

his comings and goings were the subject of deep concern to his fellow citizens. His law office was in a small building now the eastern end of the Morgan bank, with an "ell" running through the Mills Building to Broad Street on which his residence stood. From the stoop of Hamilton's office Washington Irving was held up by his nurse to witness the inauguration of the First President.

Of the many achievements of Hamilton, one of peculiar interest to the financial community was the formation in 1784 of the first bank organized in the State of New York, which monument to his memory, The Bank of New York, today stands for the same high principles of conservatism and soundness that marked his career.

The organization of this first Bank in the State was due to the increasing need, for such an institution, felt by the merchants of the city. Many difficulties were met in organizing a bank on safe principles and to overcome these Hamilton lent his untiring efforts.

Shortly after the inauguration of President Washington, April 30, 1789, the Treasury Department applied to the Bank of New York for the first Government Loan for \$200,000. In connection with the assistance the bank was rendering the Government, Hamilton, as first Secretary of the Treasury, wrote as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to have this fresh opportunity of bearing witness to the liberal and patriotic zeal for the service of the United States, which the Bank of New York has on every occasion evinced."

The first Treasury Warrant is still preserved and may be found on the walls of the officers' quarters at the Bank of New York.

When the Bank was organized it established itself in the famous old Walton House, and in 1796 its present site was purchased for £11,000. Here the Bank has carried on its business for nearly 130 years.

Quite recently this venerable institution has merged with the New York Life and Trust Company, or-

ganized in 1830 by a special act of the Legislature, and the bank is now able to afford its patrons all the facilities and conveniences now demanded by the most approved practice, combining both the function of a bank and the services of a well-organized trust department. The new institution will be known as the Bank of New York and Trust Company.

The banking department will continue in the same building it has occupied for more than a century at 48 Wall Street, while the trust department remains at 52 Wall Street, where it has been located since its beginning.

Another famous institution in Wall Street is the Stock Exchange which has just finished an important addition to its building. Visitors may see the interior of the Stock Exchange by application to any member who will furnish tickets.

Broadway—The Main Street in Our Village

Of all the streets which are dear to New Yorkers we may without fear of protest place Broadway at the head. With all its faults, with its generally overcrowded condition and its intolerable hustle and bustle, there is something about our main thoroughfare that makes us calmly tolerant of its shortcomings. Every once in awhile some stranger comes to town and calls it an architectural monstrosity—and we give his remarks large space in the papers. Then another man who has just skidded over wet boards alongside some temporary repair, vents his disgust by saying, "Let's cut this jay town; I want a real city—take me back to Chy—" Then we go to the theatre and George Cohan sings, "Give my regards to old Broadway." All of us, strangers as well, thereupon, applaud like demons.

This wild, unreasoning, unmistakable pride in Broadway may not be comprehensible; it depends upon



Van Courtlandt Mansion, Van Cortlandt Park, near
242nd Street and Broadway.

the point of view. We have Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive, Central Park, Morningside Heights and a dozen other localities far surpassing Broadway in mere physical charm, but the New Yorker refuses to take them in his heart in the way he does Broadway. He does not, however, insist that you shall see it as he does. A smile of tender compassion is about all you can get out of a New Yorker in reply to a denunciation of his main street. It extends practically from here to the Great Lakes. It ends officially however at Albany. It is lighted, policed and graded the entire distance. The ancient Mohawk Indian trail leading out of Albany is virtually a continuance of Broadway which ends at the borders of Canada.

Beginning at Number One, opposite the Custom House, a block of imposing buildings include the International Mercantile Marine, the Bowling Green and Cunard Company. At Beaver Street on the opposite side is the new Standard Oil Building spanning from the corner

to twenty-six Broadway. The Adams and the American Express buildings bring us almost up to the offices of the United States Steel Corporation. The Manhattan Life and "42 Broadway" are large buildings on the opposite side. Then comes Wall Street with ancient Trinity Church at the head. Adjoining the latter on the north is the Trinity Building, overlooking the burying ground of the famous old church, a beautiful specimen of Gothic style in business buildings. And an equally handsome building adjoins it. Opposite is the new forty-story Equitable Building. This structure, with entrances from four sides, forms one of the busiest arcades in the world.

Almost opposite, but a little to the North, is the tall tower of the Singer Building, which for a few brief months enjoyed the distinction of being the loftiest pinnacle in the city, only to lose the honor first to the Metropolitan Tower and secondly to the Woolworth palace. On the block above the Singer is another

great office building, the City Investing Building. This contains the executive offices of the Subway and Elevated systems and other corporations of similar importance. A view of the main entrance, perhaps the most imposing in the city is well worth the moment it takes. Across the street are several banking and title insurance companies.

At Dey Street we encounter one of the really notable buildings on Broadway—the new executive offices of the Telephone Company. This building occupies the entire block front on Broadway and extends almost to Church Street. It faces old St. Paul's on the north which is fortunate for them as they are thus assured of excellent light.

It is a marvellous building not only in size but in the excellence of its arrangements for the work it is called upon to perform. It is the headquarters of the entire telephone and telegraph business of the country. It is the nerve centre from which all activity springs. It is tangible evidence of the practical

success achieved by the corporation and convincing argument, if any was needed that Telephone stock is a gilt edged security. The users of the Telephone themselves are among the purchasers of this stock and the Company favors its distribution among persons of this class in preference to selling it in large blocks to a few investors. It marks a notable addition to the buildings in a city famed for its business architecture and is a distinct attraction to old Broadway.

On the next block is the remnant of the historic old Astor House and beyond it the world renowned Woolworth Building, built out of the profits of the five-and-ten-cent stores. Thirty days after completion it was free and clear of all debts and liabilities of any kind. It is supposed to have cost between seven and eight millions. No visitors should fail to go up the Tower of this building. The view is the one great sight in New York.

The post-office which is directly opposite the Woolworth Building, was the second building owned by

the Government for purely postal purposes. It is soon to be removed for a more modern structure elsewhere and the Park is to be restored to its original state. As we emerge from the post-office we come upon the city's most historic possession—the City Hall.

The present is the third building erected by New York for the administration of its municipal affairs. It is considered one of the finest examples of Colonial architecture now standing, and although the city's needs have long outgrown the capacity of this structure, the old building is still in constant use by the Mayor—Borough presidents, Board of Aldermen and others.

The huge building, a little northeast of City Hall, is where the real working force of the city government is housed. This is the Municipal Building and contains a population in business hours of between seven and eight thousand persons, all employed by the city. These are to a large extent merely the bookkeeping offices, the total number of employees outside engaged in various

public improvements — subways, aqueducts, bridges and similar work — aggregate the stupendous number of nearly an additional hundred thousand persons. About eighty-five thousand are permanently on the payroll, the balance being temporary, according to the work the city has in hand. Tens of thousands are on the new subways, street openings, bridge building and other work.

Beyond the City Hall on Broadway, east side, is the marble building erected by the late A. T. Stewart, one of New York's greatest merchants, now the office of the New York Herald.

Across from the Herald is one of the outstanding banks in New York, the famous old Chemical. For many years, it enjoyed the popular title bestowed upon it by the public, "Old Bullion," in recognition of its unflinching courage during the dark days of the great panic of 1857. In the face of wildcat currency, depreciated paper money and failures without end—when it seemed as if ruin would engulf the entire commercial structure of the United States, the

Chemical Bank withstood the strain and redeemed all its notes in gold. The effect of this policy on the situation was felt at once. The newspapers gave much space to the event and this action probably more than any other, contributed to the restoration of normal conditions. The panicky feeling quickly subsided and although there was much subsequent trouble, the worst was over. During the Civil War and in the strenuous days which culminated in Black Friday, the Chemical continued its policy of specie payment and followed this custom even when Government notes were at a huge discount immediately following the close of hostilities. As the newspapers remarked at the time, "The managers of this Bank acted on the principle that the first duty of a bank as of a man of business is to be honest, sound and strong and that the only true source of a real financial prosperity is to be sought in the well deserved confidence of the public."

Among the famous names identified with this institution at one time

or another were J. Fennimore Cooper, Philip Hone, Alexander T. Stewart, David S. Kennedy, Peter Goelet, Chancellor Kent, Robert Lenox, Wm. B. Astor, Wm. R. Gracie, Davis Hosack, Daniel Lord, John M. Aspinwall and other well known New Yorkers.

From Chambers Street clear up to the new shopping district at Thirty-fourth Street, Broadway is merely one great business house after another, with an occasional old rookery belonging to some ancient estate sandwiched in between.

Beyond Union Square this is also true, extending almost to Thirty-fourth Street. A few blocks this side of Thirty-fourth Street begins the hotel district, and at Thirty-second Street to Thirty-fifth Street several of the great retail stores are situated. The Pennsylvania Station also adds its quota to the crowds along Thirty-fourth Street, and the busiest corner of Broadway is the result.

Beyond Thirty-fourth Street we are on the outskirts of the theatrical

district, also the beginning of the "Great White Way."

Forty-second Street cuts across the city at this point, sharply defining an entirely new region created practically within the past decade. A formerly residential street of homes, churches and clubs, with a beautiful little park at its center, it has now become the most hectic and nervous centre in the whole city. At one end, the Grand Central Terminal, with its notable grouping of magnificent hotels, and at the other all the leading theatres.

Continuing north on Broadway we pass the show district and find ourselves in the midst of another set of beautiful modern buildings, tenanted exclusively by great firms who were unheard of a few years ago—the automobile manufacturers. They are handsome buildings of beautiful construction designed specially for this business. Here are all the new-made millionaire concerns of Detroit and other cities, and they extend over a mile in close proximity.

At Fifty-ninth Street the Italians of the city have erected a statue to Columbus, and the name given to this entrance to the park is Columbus Circle. Just beyond the Columbus Monument is the beautiful statue erected to the memory of the sailor boys who perished in the disaster to the "Maine" in Havana harbor. The bronze group representing Columbia Triumphant which surmounts the top is made from guns recovered from the sunken battleship.

Passing the Circle we continue up Broadway, which begins at this point to show the great development of massive apartment houses and retail stores, which are now a prominent feature of the street as we go north. This combination of business and living apartments continues for quite a considerable distance, business places gradually decreasing, except for retail stores, which supply the populace with many needed small items, till we finally emerge at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, the section given

over entirely to the grounds and buildings of Columbia University and its students.

Columbia University

This section of the city has been recently described as the Acropolis of America, and extends from Riverside Drive to Morningside Park. The college grounds proper extend from One Hundred and Fourteenth Street to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and from Broadway, to Amsterdam Avenue, also the land to the east from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Seventeenth Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Avenue, upon which stand Barnard College, Teachers College, the Horace Mann School and the president's house, are all included in the university holdings.

The Broadway subway cars will bring you right to the college entrance from any part of the city in a very short time. The Fifth Avenue motor buses also let you off at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street within a

short block of the grounds. By this latter route you have the added pleasure of the scenery along the river and the drive, a valued addition to the pleasure of the trip. Every facility is provided strangers for a walk through the grounds. A model of all the university buildings, twenty feet by thirty-five, is in the basement of Kent Hall, southwest corner One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and may save time for those who would like to get an idea of the extent of Columbia University and yet have not the time to go through it in its entirety.

Beyond the college region are numberless dormitories and housing facilities afforded by private persons whose main business is the care and boarding of students. The great majority of the student body are non-residents, so the business of housing them is quite important, and their presence imparts an altogether different atmosphere to this section. There are over eleven thou-

sand regular students, but the Summer classes exceed that number almost four fold.

Back of the college grounds rises the magnificent new Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the third largest ecclesiastical edifice in the world. It will be the central point of interest in this section when completed. It is best viewed from Morningside Park. Not far from the Cathedral is the splendid new hospital of St. Luke's, and beyond that some magnificent new private residences are in course of construction. It is quite likely that this part of New York will in time become one of the world's famous resorts for letters, arts and science. For its architectural achievements it already holds a high place.

Northward from the college campus, Broadway experiences one of those sudden changes from affluence to poverty so common to New York's streets, and the region beyond One Hundred and Twenty-third Street loses interest until it reaches the high ground of Washington Heights. Washington's Head-

quarters, Trinity Cemetery, the Hispanic, The Geographical and Numismatic Societies are all beyond One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

At Broadway and 155th Street, there is a charming quadrangle which embraces four excellent museums. Chief of the group is the Hispanic Society of America, devoted, as its name implies, to matters pertaining to Spain. It is a most exquisite building, filled with treasures of the rarest kind. It makes no effort to boast of mere numbers but each article is the best of its kind obtainable and absolutely representative. A note of modernity is supplied by some recent sketches in Spain, which hardly possess dignity enough to harmonize with the other serious collections. Adjoining the Hispanic on the west is the Museum of the American Indian Heye Foundation recently opened. It specializes in the field of Indian lore outside of our own country—Mexico, South America, West Indies, etc. On the

opposite corner is the American Geographical Society, famous for its wonderful map collections, County histories and documentary history. West of the Hispanic is the American Numismatic Society with collections of coins, medals and a large reference library. These four institutions are largely the result of the public spiritedness of Mr. Archer M. Huntington. Another new building will soon arise within this enclosure on land donated by Mr. Huntington to the American Academy of Art and Science—modelled somewhat after the famous institute of the Immortals, in France.

Beyond One Hundred and Fifty-third Street Broadway winds unobtrusively along, skirting old Fort Tryon and Isham Park, finally crossing the old Dyckman farm on its way to the subway terminal at Two Hundred and Forty-second Street, just fifteen miles from where we started. At this point the limit of New York is practically reached, as the southern boundary of Yonkers begins here.

Au Revoir!

If this little book has added to the enjoyment of your visit; if it has enabled you to take home a pleasant souvenir of your travels, its mission will not have been in vain.

We hope you will come again. You add to the fascination of the city. The pleasure of seeing so many cheerful faces from out of town is not among the least of the things that make life worth living in the Capital City of the New World. Au Revoir!





